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SECOND INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE CONVENED TODAY

The Opening Function was Held in Knight's Hall This Afternoon and for Four Weeks the Eyes of the World will be Directed Toward The Hague While the Delegates Discuss Questions of Moment to All Nations.

The Call for the Conference was Issued in October of 1904 by President Roosevelt and Met Very Hearty Response Upon the Part of Most Governments—Some Very Interesting Topics will be up for Discussion and Brainy Men From the Various Powers will Participate in the Talks.

The Hague, June 15.—The second International Peace Conference, the call for which was issued by President Roosevelt on October 21, 1904, in response to the universal desire of the thinking people of the world that the influence of the first congress held here in 1899 might be strengthened and extended for the general peace, was formally opened this afternoon. During the next four weeks or more the attention of the world will be centered in this gathering of representatives of forty-six nations, the Aropanus of the civilized Powers, assembled to consider the possibility of minimizing the dangers of war incident to the rapid growth of navy and military.

The opening function took place in Knight's Hall, which forms a part of the Binnenhof, a medieval pile of buildings in the heart of the city, surrounding the palace built for Count William II, of Holland in the middle of the thirteenth century. The initial session was given over entirely to the exchange of greetings and the work of preliminary organization. M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to France, called the conference to order and made an address extending his sovereign's greetings to the delegates. Dr. Jonkheer, D. A. Y. van Teta van Goudraan, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, replied in an address of welcome on behalf of Queen Wilhelmina. The conference then proceeded with the appointment of committees to consider the various subjects inscribed upon the programme.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED.

With the appointment of these committees it becomes thus of interest to note the topics suggested for discussion. They are as follows:

"Provisions relative to the peaceful settlement of international disputes by court of arbitration and international commissions of inquiry."

"Additions to be made to the provisions relative to the laws and customs of war on land; concerning the opening of hostilities, the rights of neutrals on land, etc."

"Framing a convention relative to the laws of and customs of maritime warfare, concerning armaments."

"Special operations of maritime warfare, such as the bombardment of ports, cities and villages by a naval force, the laying of mines and torpedoes, etc."

"The transformation of merchant vessels into warships."

"The protection of the private property of belligerents at sea."

"The length of time to be granted merchant ships for their departure from ports of neutrals or of the enemy after the opening of hostilities."

"The rights and duties of neutrals at sea, among others, the question of contraband, the rules applicable to belligerent vessels in neutral ports, destruction, in cases of vis major, of neutral merchant vessels captured as prizes."

"Additions to be made to the convention of 1899 for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Red Cross convention in 1864."

The government of the United States has reserved to itself the liberty of submitting to the second conference two additional questions, viz., the reduction or limitation of armament and the attainment of an agreement to observe some limitations upon the use of force for the collection of ordinary public debts arising out of contracts.

The Spanish government has expressed a desire to discuss the limitation of armaments, reserving to itself the right to deal with this question at the conference.

The British government has given

notice that it attaches great importance to having the question for expenditures for armament discussed at the conference, and has reserved to itself the right of raising it. It has also reserved to itself the right of taking no part in the discussion of any question mentioned in the Russian programme which would appear unlikely to produce any useful result.

Japan is of the opinion that certain questions that are not especially enumerated in the programme might be conveniently included among subjects for consideration, and reserves for itself the right to take no part in or withdraw from any discussion taking or tending to take a trend which, in its judgment, would not be conducive to any useful result.

The government of Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece and Bolivia have also reserved to themselves, in a general way, the right to submit to the consideration of the conference other subjects similar to those that are explicitly mentioned in the programme.

Italy is disposed to widen as much as possible the functions and competence of the arbitration tribunal, and further limit the questions affecting the "honor and vital interests" so much discussed in 1899, which have to be excluded from arbitration.

QUESTION OF PERMANENT TRIBUNAL.

The Argentine proposal, which is to be laid before the conference, looking to the holding of a third international conference in Buenos Ayres in 1910, will, it is expected, result in bringing the conference face to face with the American proposition to give the conference permanency and provide for periodic gatherings.

A programme drawn up by the Interparliamentary Union "to International Arbitration" will be presented by Richard Bartholdt, one of the American delegates. The programme, in addition to proposing the permanency of the conference, contains a draft of a model arbitration treaty which provides that concerning a certain number of specified questions arbitration shall be obligatory.

In other words, it provides that The Hague Court shall have jurisdiction. These questions are ones of minor importance which arise from time to time between nations.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE

In order to judge rightly of the possibilities of the conference it is well first to know something of the men taking part.

The president of the Russian delegation is M. A. J. Nelidoff, ambassador to France and one of the most able men in the diplomatic service of the Czar. A more urbane and genial president it would be impossible to find, and it is expected that, with his vast experience and well-known desire for the success of the peace plans of his master, he may succeed in accomplishing at least some of the aims which the leading statesmen of Europe have before them.

Next to M. Nelidoff, the most prominent member of the Russian delegation is Prof. F. de Martens, private councillor of the ministry of foreign affairs. Prof. Martens was president of the international tribunal which settled the vexed question of the Venezuelan frontier, and he is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on international law in Europe. M. Nelidoff and Prof. Martens are assisted by M. Tharvoff, the Russian minister at The Hague; M. de Prozor, Russian minister to the Argentine Republic and Brazil; Major General Yermoloff, the military attaché at London; Colonel Michelson, the military attaché at Berlin; Captain Behr, the naval attaché at London, and

Colonel Ovtchinnikoff, professor of international law at the Russian Naval Academy.

In Sir Edward Fry, formerly lord justice of appeals and member of the permanent court of appeals at The Hague, Great Britain has a distinguished and able representative who has always acquitted himself as a minister of peace. He was born in 1827 and is probably the dean of the conference. Sir Henry Howard K. C. M. G., minister at The Hague is the principal colleague of Sir Edward Fry. He has been over forty years in the diplomatic service, his first appointment being as attaché at Washington in 1866. He was attached to the Joint High Commission of 1871 to consider questions affecting the relations of Great Britain and the United States. He was also one of the commissioners at the Anglo-French Niger Conference of 1895, and was one of the British delegates to the first Hague conference. The other British representatives are Sir Ernest Mason Satow and Lord Reay. Sir Ernest is a diplomatist of wide experience and since 1900 has represented Great Britain at Pekin. Lord Reay is a native of Holland, but has been a British subject for thirty years. He has served as rector of St. Andrews University, as Governor of Bombay and as Under-Secretary for India. He is now the president of the Royal Asiatic Society.

THE GERMAN DELEGATION.

The German delegation is composed of Marshall von Bieberstein, ambassador to Turkey; Dr. Kriege, councillor of the imperial foreign office on international law; Vice Admiral Siegel, naval attaché at Paris, and Professor Zorn of Bonn University. Marshall von Bieberstein has a great reputation and wide experience. By many he is regarded as the leading diplomatist of Germany, an there can be no doubt that the position at Constantinople demands a man of brilliant intellect and great resources. Dr. Kriege is not very well known outside of Germany, but at home he has a great reputation as an authority on international law. These two have an able assistant in Professor Zorn, who has been styled a walking encyclopedia of international law. He was one of the German delegates to the first international peace conference.

M. Leon Bourgeois, leading the French delegation, is a former premier of the republic and, perhaps, the most trusted leader of the French Radicals. Although the feeling of France, in view of the German appointments, is opposed to any very definite measures, her choice has none the less fallen upon a man who would favor peace rather than war. His principal colleague is Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who paid a recent visit to the United States to attend the peace conference in New York. In connection with d'Estournelles, it should not be forgotten that during the Fashoda crisis he kept a clear head and counseled moderation and peace. In addition to M. Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelles France is represented by ex-Ambassador Decret and Louis Renault, one of the permanent representatives of France on The Hague Arbitration Tribunal.

Italy is represented by Count Tornielli-Brusati di Vergano, ambassador to France, and Deputy Guido Pompili Under Secretary of foreign affairs and the Duke de Calvello, minister to The Hague. The naval and military experts of Italy are Admiral Calandri and General de Roiliant.

The delegates from Austria-Hungary are Privy Councillor Meroy von Kaposiere, Baron von Macchio, and Prof. Heinrich Lammasch, with Rear Admiral Haus and Major Gen. Baron von Giesing as the technical delegates.

The Spanish Government has appointed Conde de la Madera, Gabriel Mauru, son of Premier Mauru, and Senator W. R. de Villa de Urrutia as its representatives at the conference. The delegation from Portugal is headed by Senhor Belrao, former minister of foreign affairs.

The Danish representatives are Constantine Brun, minister to the

United States, Rear Admiral Scheller and M. A. Vodel, chief of the bureau of consular affairs. In the foreign office, The Norwegian Government has designated as its sole representative Dr. F. Hagerup, Minister to Denmark. Dr. Hagerup is a statesman of the first rank, a diplomatist and a scholar.

Japan, which will have an important part in the conference, has sent a distinguished delegation that includes K. T. Sutsuki of the foreign office; Almano Sato, minister at The Hague, who was an adviser at the Portsmouth peace conference; Rear Admiral Shimamura and Henry W. Demson, American adviser of the foreign office. There are in addition several naval and military attaches.

Sweden, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey, among European countries, are also represented.

One of the noteworthy features of the attendance is the representation of several of the South American republics, none of which participated in the first Hague conference. The best known of the South American delegates is the Argentine representative, Luis M. Drago, former minister of foreign affairs and the author of the Drago doctrine, which will be brought forward by the United States, Brazil and Chile, as well as Argentina, have sent delegates to the conference.

Mexico's representatives are Gonzala A. Esteva, minister to Italy; Sebastian Mier, minister to France, and Francisco L. de la Barra, minister to Belgium and Holland.

The delegates from Cuba and Senor Quevedo, minister to the United States, Gen. Orestes Ferrara, an eminent lawyer, and Gen. Garcia, son of Gen. Calixto Garcia. Hayti and the Panama Republic are also represented.

ABLE DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Joseph H. Choate, heading the delegation from the United States, is well known to all English-speaking people. His service as ambassador to Great Britain is still fresh in the public mind, and he has been prominent for his advocacy of international arbitration, especially between England and America. In Gen. Horace Porter Mr. Choate has a most distinguished and able colleague. Gen. Porter was the United States ambassador at Paris for eight years. He has the reputation of being an extremely capable diplomatist, and he is universally respected, not only for his ability, but also for the genial and urbane manner which characterizes his personal dealings with the representatives of other Powers.

David Jayne Hill, U. M. Rose and William I. Buchanan make up a trio of other distinguished American delegates to the conference. Dr. Hill has served as assistant secretary of state at Washington and as minister of the United States to Switzerland and the Netherlands. Before entering the diplomatic service he was president of Bucknell University and later of the University of Rochester and is regarded as an authority on international law and diplomacy. Judge Rose, who comes from Arkansas, has the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. He has served as president of the American Bar Association, the highest honor within the gift of the legal fraternity, and is the author of numerous articles on American and European jurisprudence. William I. Buchanan is a diplomatist of long experience and is perhaps the best posted man in the service of the United States with regard to Central and South American affairs.

The American delegation includes also Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the United States army; Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, president of the Naval War College, and Chandler Hale, James Brown Scott, and Charles Henry Butler as attaches.

SOME FAST RACING PROMISED AT DENVER

Denver, Colo., June 15.—The summer race meeting of the Denver-Overland Jockey club commences today at Overland Park, and the prospects are for one of the very best race meetings ever held in the West. The meeting will continue twenty-five days. The event of the opening day is the Colorado Derby for three year olds, with a value of \$1,000. The officials in charge of the meeting are G. A. Wahlgreen, secretary and manager; Z. G. Stebbins, judge and Ed. Tribe, starter.

I Took Pe-ru-na, Hardly Daring to Believe

So Writes Mr. Newhof, of Albany.

Pelvic Diseases in Men.

Many an invalid is dragging out a miserable existence with catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, or both.

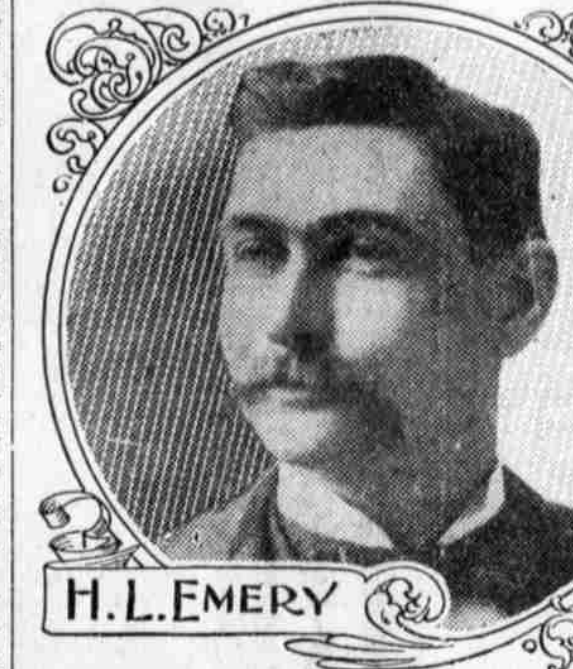
There is no disease equal to catarrh of the bladder in producing complete wretchedness, absolute despair, haggard misery and stubborn weakness.

An army of this sort of victims have one by one discovered that Peruna could be relied upon to relieve such cases.

One man tells another man, and in this way the news spreads until in all parts of the country are to be found men who have been permanently liberated from the thrall of catarrh of the bladder by a course of Peruna.

Many cases of catarrh of the stomach, kidneys and other abdominal organs have reported themselves as cured.

We give below two prominent testimonials which illustrate the benefit of Peruna in these cases.



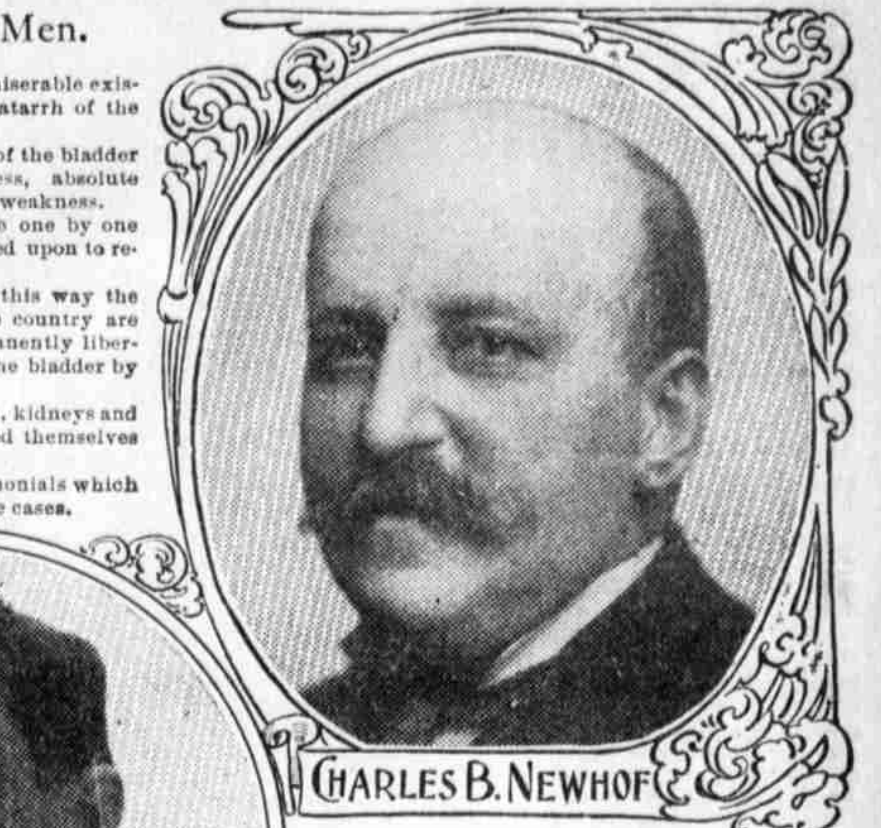
H. L. EMERY

Catarrh of Stomach and Kidneys.

Mr. H. L. Emery, Vice Chancellor and Master of Arms, K. P. of Omaha, Neb., writes from 235 North Sixteenth street, the following words of praise for Peruna as a tonic. He says:

It is with pleasure I recommend Peruna as a tonic of unusual merit. A large number of prominent members of the different orders with which I have been connected have been cured by the use of Peruna in cases of catarrh of the stomach and head; also in kidney complaints and weakness of the pelvic organs.

"Peruna tones up the system, aids digestion, induces sleep, and is well worthy the confidence of sufferers of the above complaints."



CHARLES B. NEWHOF

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Mr. C. B. Newhof, 10 Delaware street, Albany, N. Y., President Montefiore Club, writes:

"Since my advanced age I find that I have been frequently troubled with urinary ailments. The bladder seemed irritated, and my physician said that it was catarrh caused by a protracted cold which would be difficult to overcome on account of my advanced age. I took Peruna, hardly daring to believe that I would be helped, but found to my relief that I soon began to mend. The irritation gradually subsided, and the urinary difficulties passed away. I have enjoyed excellent health now for the past seven months. I enjoy my meals, sleep soundly, and am as well as I was twenty years ago. I give all praise to Peruna."

Mr. David L. Jaycox, Chaplain Clarinda I. O. G. T. and Chaplain G. A. R., 865 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., writes:

"I am an old war veteran. I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble. I spent hundreds of dollars and consulted a host of doctors, but neither did me any good."

"Finally some of my comrades who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it. I at once bought a bottle, and found it helped me so much that I kept using it for nearly four months."

"Peruna has proven the best medicine I ever used. My pains are gone and I believe myself to be cured. I feel well, and would not be without a bottle in time of need for ten times its cost."

Mr. Robert E. Hanvey, Treasurer Knights of Industrial Freedom, also a well known writer and lecturer, writes

from 11 South Nicholas St., Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"I was in good health until about four years ago, when my back became lame and sore. The pains kept increasing, with severe twitches and slow exhaustive aches. Urine was highly colored and passed with great irregularity. I knew this must be inflammation of the bladder."

"Having read of Peruna I decided to try it. I found relief from the pain within ten days. The aches gradually diminished, and it was a blessed relief I can assure you. Within three months I was well once more. My appetite had returned, nervousness and irritability were things of the past, and for over two years now I have been a healthy man."

"I give all thanks to your Peruna, and believe that it is a blessing to mankind."

LA FAYETTE COLLEGE HAS DIAMOND JUBILEE

Easton, Pa., June 15.—The coming week will be a notable one at Lafayette college, making, as it does, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college. Special commemorative exercises will be held in connection with the regular commencement programme. President Warfield will preach the baccalaureate sermon tomorrow. Monday will be class day and Tuesday alumni day. On Tuesday morning the celebration of the jubilee will be held, with addresses by distinguished alumni and visiting educators. James Gayley of New York will be the chief speaker at the graduating exercises Wednesday.

OCEAN GROVE

Offers Very Attractive Program of Music for the Season.

Ocean Grove, N. J., June 15.—Ocean Grove is waking up. The summer season of religious and musical events, under the auspices of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting association, will be opened tomorrow and many visitors are already on the scene. The principal musical events of the season will be concerts by Mme. Emma Eames, Mme. Selma-Helak, Mme. Alna Webster Powell, the Marine Band of Washington, and Victor Herbert's orchestra. Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Chattanooga is to have charge of the religious services. Other prominent ministers who will be heard during the summer are the Bishops Bashford, Dabbs, Stanford, the Rev. Corland Myers and the Rev. Andrew Gillies. The Independence Day oration will be delivered by Congressman James S. Sherman of New York.

MISSOURI'S NEW LAWS BECOME EFFECTIVE TODAY

The Most Important One is That Directed Against Bucket Shops—No Gambling in Grain or Stocks will be Allowed Within the Borders of the State.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 15.—All the laws passed by the recent session of the Missouri general assembly go into effect today. One of the most important of the new statutes is that aimed to suppress bucket shopping. This outlaws every grain or stock concern in which the commodity or the shares are not actually in the hands of the sellers at the time of sale and actually delivered to the buyer. Another important law is that which provides that no demotic life

insurance company shall pay any salary or emolument to any officer or other person in excess of \$5,000 per annum unless such payment has first been authorized by the board of directors, and it is further provided that any company paying salaries in excess of \$5,000 per annum to any one person shall not be licensed to do business in the state. Among the other new statutes of importance are the maximum freight rate law and the 2-cent passenger fare act.

WILL DEDICATE A NEW MORMON TEMPLE

La Grange, Ore., June 15.—Many visitors are here to take part in the exercises tomorrow at the dedication of the new \$50,000 Mormon tabernacle. The participants in the ceremonies will include President Joseph Smith and many of the apostles and leading lights of the church from Salt Lake City. The new tabernacle has been in course of construction the past two years and is the finest edifice owned by the sect outside of Utah.

COMMENCEMENT AT BROWN BEGINS

Providence, R. I., June 15.—Receptions and literary exercises of a preliminary character were held today to usher in the 139th commencement at Brown University. In the First Baptist Meeting House tomorrow the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Faunce. Monday will be class day and on Wednesday the graduating exercises will be held.

SLOCUM DISASTER

Remembered Today by Relatives and Friends of the Victims.

New York, June 15.—Relatives and friends of the 900 and more women and children who perished in the General Slocum disaster on June 15, 1904, gathered at the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, L. I., today and took part in impressive services in memory of the victims. About a thousand persons attended the services, about two hundred of whom were actual survivors of the ill-fated excursion party. The crowd gathered early and covered the graves of the victims, both known and unidentified, with handsome floral offerings.